



1—Interior of the pension building where the inaugural ball probably will be held. 2—Barriercas thrown across Castle street, Dublin, by British forces. 3—White House tennis court being made ready for the use of President-elect Harding, who is an ardent tennis player.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Wilson Sends General Crowder to Cuba to Help It Out of Trouble.

INTERVENTION NOT UNLIKELY

Congress Revives War Finance Corporation, Despite Veto—Senate Committee Debating Disarmament Plans—Gompers Asks Sale of Labor Decision.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Cuba must clean house. If she is unwilling or unable to stabilize her financial and political conditions, Uncle Sam may find it necessary to do it for her. That is the warning the island republic received last week from the administration in Washington.

The serious condition of affairs in Cuba has been a matter of common knowledge for some time, but our government's intention was made known only when it was announced that President Wilson had sent General Crowder to Havana to confer with President Menocal. General Crowder went on the battleship Minnesota and with him was a staff of army officers. In announcing his mission, President Wilson said:

"The moratorium and financial crisis in Cuba continues, the solution of which appears more difficult on account of the unsettled presidential election. A continuation of the present situation would prove most detrimental to the prosperity of Cuba and harmful to the relations between the United States and Cuba.

"As this cannot be but a matter of the closest concern to this government, because of the special relations existing between the two countries, the President has directed General Crowder to confer with President Menocal as to the best means of remedying the situation."

Actual intervention, which would be under the Platt amendment, will be avoided by the administration if possible. If it is necessary, it is not certain that military forces would be required.

Cuba's troubles are both financial and political. Last summer, when sugar brought such high prices in the United States, the island went sugar mad and enormous fortunes were made. Then came the sudden collapse of prices, and the cane mills closed and Cuba, generally speaking, went broke. The industrial situation grew worse daily, and financial concerns were in great distress. Many banks went into insolvency. A moratorium was established, which has recently been extended another month. All this is complicated by the political mixup in the island. President Menocal's term expires on May 20, but no one knows who is to succeed him. After the recent election, it is not certain that military forces would be required.

American bankers, who are vitally interested in Cuba, disapprove of the moratorium. Some time ago Albert Fishburne was sent to the island as financial adviser and he submitted to the Cuban government a number of recommendations which were approved by our State department; but apparently Menocal and his cabinet have taken no action toward adopting them. The Cuban minister in Washington was surprised by the sending of General Crowder and immediately asked an explanation, but he did not receive much satisfaction.

Congress is determined to "relieve" American business and agriculture in its own way, despite the opposition of President Wilson. As had been expected, the President vetoed the bill to revive the War Finance corporation, and first the senate and then the house re-passed the measure over

HAS ORGAN BUILT IN 1787

Interesting Specimen of American Ingenuity Recently Loaned to Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh.

The organ which gives every evidence of being one of the earliest products of American ingenuity, has been loaned to the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh by U. C. Kramer. With it is a note in the builder's own handwriting, showing that he sold the organ to a certain John May, and for

the veto, by overwhelming majorities

in both cases. Mr. Wilson said the corporation was a war-credit agency, and that it was needed in peace time, and that its revival "would exert no beneficial influence on the situation, but would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the natural and orderly processes of business and finance." The measure showed that our exports of domestic products have increased greatly since the armistice, and that it is mainly Europe's inability to make payment that prevents still larger exports. Mr. Wilson's views were admittedly those of Secretary of the Treasury, and a good many economists agree with them; but, quite regardless of party lines, most of the members of congress evidently think otherwise.

Before the revived corporation can make many loans for financing exports, it will be necessary for the President to fill at least one of the two vacancies on the board of directors, as Secretary Houston, ex-officio chairman, is too busy to give much time to the investigation of the adequacy of securities. In any case, according to officials of the corporation, it will be about two months before the first loans can be authorized.

The senate foreign relations committee is trying to determine the best method of starting disarmament of the great powers, having before it two leading plans. That of Senator Borah, as is well known, is to invite Great Britain and Japan to negotiate with the United States an agreement to reduce their naval building programs 50 per cent a year for a term of years. The proposition has aroused much interest in the other countries named and is approved by many leading men. In the senate committee it has been suggested that France, Italy and perhaps some other nations, should be included, but Mr. Borah objects that this would complicate the plan and probably bring in the subject of reduction of armaments.

The other plan before the committee is proposed by Senator Walsh of Montana and supported by senators who favor the League of Nations. It is in the form of a resolution requesting the President to appoint delegates to represent the United States in the disarmament discussions to be conducted under the auspices of the league. The "irreconcilables" fear that this would involve the United States in recognition of the league.

President-elect Harding's inauguration will not be connected with "Jeffersonian simplicity" demanded by some of our eminent statesmen. The Knox resolution providing a fund of \$50,000 for the expenses of the ceremony was adopted by the senate, only Borah, Fletcher, Gronna, Kenyon, Norris, McCallister, Phelan and La Follette voting against it. It may be that the patriotic citizens who go to the national capital for the doings of March 4 will not be fooled so thoroughly as usual. Senator McCumber of North Dakota says he will introduce a bill to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices by Washington hotel and restaurant men during the inauguration week. Nothing has yet been decided about an inaugural ball, but probably one will be held, and probably the use of the great pension building will be granted for the occasion by congress.

Senator Harding resumed his conferences with leading Americans after the holidays, but has not authorized any statements concerning the results of these conversations. Neither has he told any of his cabinet choices. Indeed, he was quoted the other day as saying he had not yet offered a cabinet place to anyone. Just now the chief interest concerns the possible selection of Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines for secretary of agriculture. He is opposed by the Chicago packers and allied interests in Chicago and New York, and by certain other groups who recall that Mr. Harding said during the campaign that he favored giving the position to a "real dirt farmer."

Organized labor is much exercised over the possibility that a union man may not be made secretary of labor. His choice at present is either James O'Connell of the metal workers or

established British firms will consider this a solid basis for trading with a bankrupt country." Agreeing with American State department officials at Washington, Milukoff expressed his opinion to the London Globe that the proposed British trade agreement with Russia is "to all intents and purposes, recognition of the Bolshevik government, which have never been elected by any vote of the people."

"Trade with the Bolsheviks will only intensify the danger of Bolshevik domination," said Milukoff. "With trade will come, first, 'agents,' then 'consuls'—all trained propagandists whose real work it would be to hasten social revolution in Great Britain."

"There is one thing that Lenin and Trotsky cannot stop without admitting the awful disaster they have brought upon their unhappy country—that is, the preaching of world revolution. Everything is subordinated to that end," concluded Professor Milukoff.

W. G. Lee of the railroad trainmen

There is a chance that Mr. Harding may select Hoover for this place, and Charles M. Schwab also has been mentioned. However, it is said, might be acceptable to Samuel Gompers, but the naming of the steel man probably would arouse the wrath of the laborites.

Speaking of Gompers, it may be well to call attention to the labor chief's intemperate attack on the Supreme court of the United States. That august tribunal last week handed down a decision to the effect that labor unions or their members are accountable to the state trust laws where they depart from their normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade; in brief, this is a decision against the legitimacy of the "secondary boycott." Mr. Gompers promptly issued a statement in which he characterized the decision as a "blow at the movement for human freedom and progress" and asserted that the court had "joined forces with the anti-union shop movement."

The British government is showing much greater interest in the establishing of trade relations with Russia and in the renewed menace of spreading Bolshevism than in France's alarm over the failure of Germany to disarm and disarm the civil militia of Bavaria and East Prussia. Italy, too, is not inclined to become excited over the latter matter, and consequently France has not yet acted on her threat to occupy more German territory. The Bavarians do not believe the rest of the world would follow further seizure of German territory, and they think France will hesitate to occupy the Ruhr district because such a move would tend to unite the factions in Germany and arouse a patriotic spirit, resulting, perhaps, in bloodshed. The German government is not ready to resume the discussion of reparations and has asked that the reopening of the conference be delayed. Both these matters will be discussed by the allied premiers in Paris on January 19, and they will also take up the question of the future attitude of the allies toward Greece. The Greek government is now showing a very conciliatory spirit and is ready to give the allies full guarantees that Greece will carry out the provisions of the treaty of Sevres.

Eamonn de Valera, having reached Dublin safely by way of Manchester, was preparing a manifesto in which, according to an authoritative source, he would deny that the Sinn Fein is making peace overtures to England. He is quoted as saying he would listen to proposals of the English government if they were based on recognition of the Irish republic. The British government, on the other hand, lets it be known that it would be willing to confer with De Valera, but only as a private citizen, all questions of separation being excluded from the discussion. So far, the situation appears unchanged and only a wonderful optimist could see in it any hope of early settlement.

Lord Mayor Daniel O'Callaghan of Cork arrived in Newport News, Va., on Tuesday as a stowaway on an American steamer, and he posed the question of his admission to the country. A special board of inquiry ruled that he should be excluded, like any other stowaway, and he was then released on parole. The friends of "Free Ireland" rallied to his defense, and the self-styled "Irish Republic" in the Irish situation invited him to appear before it and make "some startling revelations" he was said to have about his person.

There was rejoicing throughout the country when word arrived from Moose Factory, a Hudson's Bay company post at the lower end of Hudson's bay, that the crew of the navy balloon A-5508, missing since December 13, had reached that place in safety. The three men, their balloon driven to the Far North by a furious storm, landed in the Canadian forest and made their way to the post, and are now on the road back to civilization, presumably none the worse for their perilous experience.

Antoinette De Giulio, 5, died at Columbus from strychnine poisoning. The child obtained the medicine which had been left by the family physician for her mother.

Tight skirts and high-heeled shoes are blamed by W. C. Calkins, Cincinnati street railway director, in his annual report, for the increased number of streetcar accidents.

Colonel David P. Wood, 4, of the Ohio Soldiers' home, Sandusky, brought suit for divorce, alleging his wife had two living husbands from whom she had not been divorced when he married her.

Bex Kirk, 24, is dead at Newark from anthrax. Kirk was a taxidermist. Physicians believe germs of the disease were communicated to him from animals he had worked with, through shaving.

STATE SETTINGS

Burglars looted three stores at Crestline.

William Motor, 60, Xenia, was killed by a train.

George W. Bailey, 44, Greenville, was killed by a train.

Otto Demrose has been appointed superintendent of the Ottawa county infirmary.

Roy E. Layton, retiring adjutant general, will resume law practice at Wapakoneta.

Julius Jenda was fined \$2,000 and ordered to stand for violating the state liquor law.

Peter Tallian, 5, died at Youngstown of injuries suffered when struck by a trolley.

Lon Chase, 67, Athens, died from injuries received while leading a cow.

Mystery surrounds the murder of Dr. Gustave A. Thies, who was shot in his office at Akron.

Benjamin S. Imbody of Detroit died at Marion from the effects of poison taken with suicidal intent.

Robert Tice, 14, Newcomerstown, was shot and fatally wounded, while hunting with a boy friend.

Four bandits held up the station master in the Pennsylvania depot at Massillon and escaped with \$600.

Joseph D. Brown, 61, employee of the Canton postoffice for the past 35 years, was killed when struck by a train.

Four prisoners who were tunneling their way out of the Ohio penitentiary were nabbed by Warden Thomas and guards.

Pasquale Derese, Akron, was arrested at Ravenna on a charge of having shot Louis Jules. Jules will recover.

Samuel Haynes was found in his feed store at Dayton beaten into unconsciousness and with the cash register rifled.

Headed by Safety Director David J. Scott, Youngstown police raided an alleged gambling resort, making 32 arrests.

An ordinance requiring screens be removed from fronts of Toledo poolrooms and soft drink places goes into effect in 30 days.

All persons on streets of Canton after midnight hereafter will be searched by policemen as part of a drive against crime.

Better Akron federation authorizes long time loans without interest to help worthy needy families during the period of depression.

Reward of \$3,000 is offered for the arrest of a man who killed Charles Reese, 44, at his farm home near New Matamoras, Washington county.

Robert Pitts, meter reader at Cadiz, resigned because of a flood of protests from housewives when the gas rate was increased to 85 cents.

Neck of Deputy Coroner 23, was broken when his motorcycle collided with an automobile at Hamilton. He died before he reached a hospital.

Mayor Oliver Watson of Bell Brook, Greene county, was forced to resign his position, which he had held for 10 years, by citizens of the village.

The remaining \$150,000 in the Cincinnati war chest was given to the fund for the starving children of Europe, of which movement Herbert Hoover is the chairman.

Chamber of commerce and Rotary club are making arrangements for a home-coming of notables born in Zanesville or formerly residents of the city, to be held at Zanesville April 12.

In the value of all crops grown in Ohio last year, the total value of the Union, the total value of crops last year having been \$369,869,000, as compared to \$568,228,000 in 1919.

George Woody of Middletown, convicted of second degree murder, and Harry D. Holden of Cleveland, charged with murder in the first degree against him, were pardoned by Governor Cox.

A permanent organization of the Ohio Tax association was perfected at Columbus. R. M. McKinney, auditor of Clark county, was elected president, and G. W. Bishop, Dayton secretary-treasurer.

A hole 40 feet deep, 100 feet wide and 160 feet long was made in the solid rock near Marblehead, when the Kelley Island Lime and Transportation company used tons of dynamite in a single blast.

Body of Mrs. Rose McMichael, 54, was found suspended by a rope from a balustrade in the home of George Strobel at Dayton, where she had been visiting. A verdict of suicide was returned by the coroner's jury.

Dominic Yeasno, 26, is in the hospital at Akron with three bullet wounds in his body. He was shot, police charge, by Santo Lupo, 27, Lupo told police Yeasno was an unwelcome visitor of his sister Anna, 17.

Lorain council asked \$37,000 from the municipal budget.

R. B. Dunn was elected president of Lima chamber of commerce.

John T. Locke, newspaper man, issued the Tiffin postmaster's notice.

Harry Matasale, 61, former Butler county sheriff, died of heart disease at Hamilton.

Youngstown board of education organized by re-electing Mrs. R. S. Baker president.

R. L. Mills, Toledo banker, was appointed receiver for the Maumee Valley traction line.

Western division of the Standard Oil company will be moved from Cleveland to Toledo.

Payson county farm bureau announces a very pronounced "back to the farm" movement.

Hubbard Pressed Steel company's plant, Niles, employing 1,000 men, was closed indefinitely.

Frank Brown, 27, who had his right foot amputated in a corn shredder at Cardington, died from gangrene.

Dr. A. S. Stemler of Washington, C. H. was named county health commissioner, succeeding Dr. F. E. Hyer.

Ottawa county board of health appointed Dr. C. B. Finckelrock health commissioner of the county for the year.

At Massillon Gottlieb Dommer, former lieutenant of police, was appointed chief of police by Mayor Herbert H. Neill.

Stockholders of the Herman Lackman Brewing company, Cincinnati, founded in 1855, voted to dissolve the company.

A policy of giving jail sentences to proprietors of gambling houses has been inaugurated by municipal court at Akron.

Burglars entered the law office of County Prosecutor Walter S. Ruff at Canton, forced the safe and looted the office.

Henry Pfeiffer, 13, Dayton, was shot and seriously wounded by J. D. Hickey, coal dealer, who mistook him for a thief.

Pom Rogers, 16, is under arrest at Ironton, charged with first degree murder in connection with the death of William Anderson.

James Gantz, Carrollton, became paralyzed from breathing gas fumes while driving a motor truck with the floor boards removed.

Prosecution of auto dealers who abuse the use of the \$2 apiece tags issued by the state is threatened by Secretary of State Smith.

Emilio Cosentino, 35, was shot to death in an Akron restaurant. Fred Gareri, one of the proprietors of the place, is charged with the deed.

Word of the death of Charodon H. Bostwick, for years one of the best known attorneys in Geauga county.

George S. Long, 64, secretary to former Governor Harmon, and since that time engaged in law practice, died at Columbus from heart failure.

Damage estimated at \$15,000 was caused by fire which destroyed a part of the Prime Western Smelter company's plant at Tiltonsville, Jefferson county.

Mayor Schreiber of Toledo called a meeting of representatives of every industry in the city to discuss unemployment and, if possible, provide work for those now idle.

National Cash Register company, Dayton, will continue in 1921 its profit-sharing plan, adopted in 1920.

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